

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 15, 1913

NUMBER 11

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

OUR RINGS

Set the Standard for Quality

THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
"JUST AS GOOD"

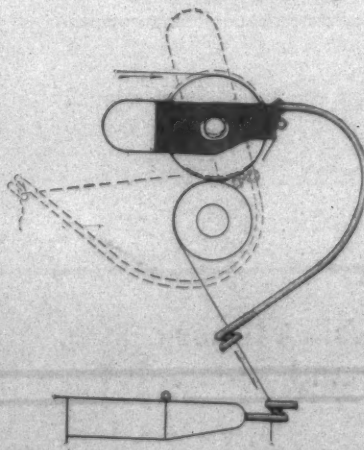


MIRROR SPINNING RINGS

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

The Smith Stop Motion for Two Ply Twisting



Eliminates Waste;
prevents roller laps;
enables the help to
tend more spindles;
the only simple device
for the purpose.

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Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

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We carry a full line of General Supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

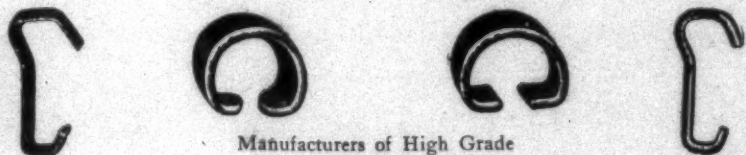
Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
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Manufacturers of High Grade

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative - JOHN E. HUMPHRIES - Walhalla, S. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new
machinery, or if contemplating an increase in produc-
tion, have them applied to their old machinery,

25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.

SAVES

Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to
The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Scientific
Mining
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CLINCHFIELD SERVICE

"Never Short of Cars"

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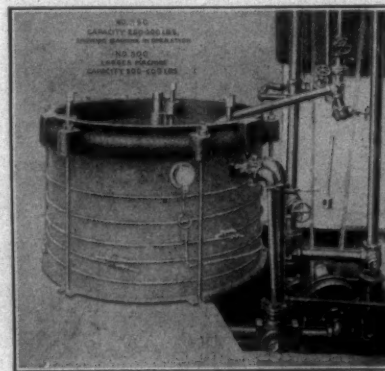
Expert
Boiler-room
Advice

Mammoth, Summer Storage Plant, centrally located

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales.
Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID.
3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for
winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED
BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 15, 1913

NUMBER 11

The New Agriculture in the South

David R. Coker before National Cotton Manufacturers Association

THE agriculture of the cotton states is just entering upon a new era. The majority of our farmers are still following in the old ruts, planting the bulk of their land in cotton year after year, depending largely upon fertilizer to keep up production and exhausting the life-giving humus of the soil by the continued use of a clean culture crop. In many places however, evidences of improved methods are seen. The work done by the United States Department of Agriculture through the plant breeding farm demonstration and other bureaus during the past decade is beginning to bear fruit. Many of our state agricultural colleges, departments of agriculture and experiment stations are also doing effective work in the improvement of agricultural conditions. The cotton spinning industry of the United States depends almost exclusively on the South for its supply of raw material, and it is natural to suppose that the radical change which is now taking place in Southern agriculture will affect the spinner at some point.

Reduced Acreage But Not Crop.

The new agriculture of the South contemplates a severe reduction of the cotton acreage, but not a reduction of the crop. A restoration of the depleted humus is necessary, not only for the enrichment of our soils but is equally necessary in rendering the crops comparatively immune to the effects of a deficient or an excessive rainfall. This restorative process requires the frequent seeding of the land to crops which have a large quantity of vegetable matter to be plowed under. One of the most practicable crops for this purpose is corn, our Southern practice being to plant peas in the middle and turn under the pea vine and corn stalks after the ears are gathered.

Present Poor Crop Conditions.

The average yield of lint cotton in the Southern States is only about 200 pounds per acre. This figure proves conclusively that the bulk of the crop is raised under poor conditions, for under moderately good conditions the yields are from 400 to 600 pounds. I have observed for years that cottons produced under poor conditions as to soil, fer-

tility and culture, are invariably of weaker and shorter staple than the same varieties produced under more favorable circumstances. This difference will not run less than one-sixteenth inch in length, and the strength, though not determined, is markedly inferior. So I think it safe to say that the general adoption of a proper rotation with cover crops will increase the average length of the cotton fiber one-sixteenth inch, besides greatly increasing its strength.

varieties being around 75, while in many varieties it requires at least 100 bolls to weigh one pound. The picker can harvest a much greater quantity per day of a large-bolled than of a small bolled cotton; thus a large bolled crop is more quickly gathered, the grade is higher and the labor is available much earlier in the season for other necessary farm tasks. It is also a fact that most of the larger small bolled sorts, and the general adoption of large bolled cottons will mean an

ed of a great number of different types of plants.

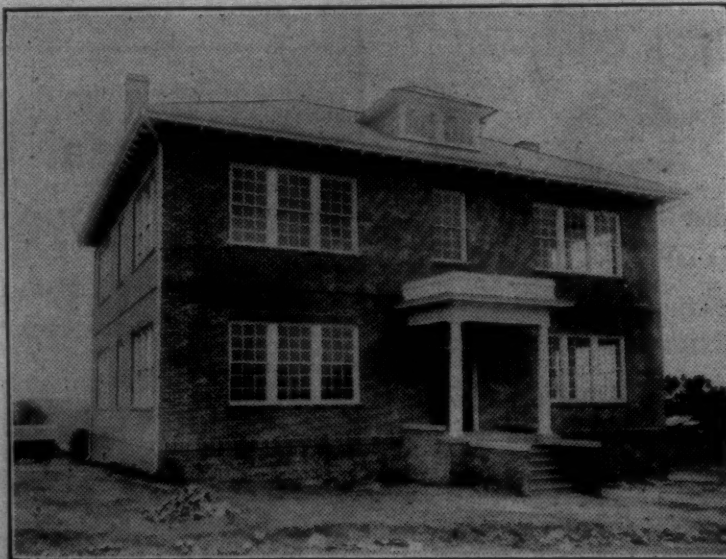
Beginning in a small way about 10 years ago, I have rapidly expanded the plant breeding work at Hartsville until now it requires several trained experts and over 20 acres in breeding plots to carry on the work. When I began breeding cotton I observed that the cotton planted presented a great diversity of characters and my selections were made with a view of combining the greatest number of those which were desirable and propagating them in a single uniform variety. The most important of these characters are yielding capacity, length, strength and uniformity of lint and size of boll.

The distribution of seed of pedigreed varieties of staple cotton which are uniform in character and higher in production than most of the short staple varieties and the campaign which has at the same time been carried on to instruct the farmers how to handle these cottons, has resulted in the production in the territory contiguous to Hartsville, of a character of cotton which for uniformity and strength of staple is not surpassed if equaled by that produced in any other quarter of the United States. This is attested by the eminent satisfaction which well graded shipments from our territory have given ever since the cotton was introduced. Many mills now recognize our new cottons as distinct from and much superior to the old weak wasty staples which were formerly the only kind raised in the Carolina uplands.

The mills and the farmers have not yet fully realized the significance of the fact that the Columbia and Keenan and my Hartsville and Webber cottons actually make in our section greater average yields of lint cotton per acre than short cotton.

The new upland staple cotton industry of South Carolina is distinctly the product of plant breeding, and I do not expect it to succeed permanently in zones where the influence of the plant breeder is not felt. We are attempting in South Carolina to do for the State at large through our recently or-

(Continued on Page 7)



DUNSON MILLS AUDITORIUM, LA GRANGE, GA. Courtesy La Grange Reporter

The whole system of purchasing short staple cotton from the farmer is wrong and uneconomic. If a fair difference in price were made by the buyer between each length of cotton, paying the man with 1-inch cotton more than the one with 3-4-inch staple, it would quickly improve the staple of the cotton crop. Many of the most productive varieties will produce at least 1-inch staple under normal conditions and farmers would quickly abandon the shorter staple sorts if it were made to their interest to do so.

The farmer is, however, beginning to appreciate the importance of size of boll in the economy of his operations. There are a number of short staple varieties of high production which run from 50 to 60 bolls to the pound, the average of all

improvement in the length and grade of the crop, and will thus benefit the spinner.

Importance of Plant Breeding.

We now come to the most effective means of improving the quality of the cotton crop—plant breeding. The plant breeder has done wonders in increasing the yield and good qualities of many of our most important crops. Until a few years ago, however, little work worthy of the name of plant breeding was done upon upland cotton and we are only beginning to see the results of the pioneer work of this kind upon our great staple crop. We have in the South hundreds, or possibly thousands of so-called varieties of cotton, many of which are indistinguishable from each other and nearly all of which are compos-

Spinning Values of Different Cotton Grades

Pres. G. W. Neville of the N. Y. Cotton Exchange before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

In addressing you to-day on the subject of "Spinning Values of the Different Grades of Cotton," I do so with great hesitancy, fearing my limited knowledge of the subject may appear ludicrous to you gentlemen, who may be users of these lower grades; the finding of a ready market for such being one of the burdens of my song, so to speak; but my desire to arrive at a more equitable method of adjusting the price differences that shall apply to the deliveries of cotton against contracts of sale for the future delivery of cotton on cotton exchanges, fortifies me, for it is my conviction that if some basis can be determined along the lines indicated by this paper, much good will result to everybody in the cotton trade, from the producer to the manufacturer, and the ultimate consumer.

There is no single factor connected with the marketing of the cotton crop, with the varied assortment of grades in it, which the merchant has to buy from the farmer, so as to select the ever running grades which the spinner requires for his sale of goods, that occasions so much discussion and interferes so greatly with the satisfactory distribution of the cotton crop of the United States by the cotton merchant, as the difference in value of the various grades of cotton above and below middling.

Influence of Weather.

It is not necessary to state to you the variety and the uncertain proportions in quantity of the grades which the weather condition of succeeding seasons enable the farmer to produce. One season may be favorable throughout and result in a normal crop with a very small proportion of grades below middling; the following season may be abnormal in the extreme, and the quality produced may be largely of the grades below middling. The cotton merchant, in order to supply you manufacturers with the quality you need to enable you to produce and sell your manufactured goods, as the demand appears, must face all this uncertainty, and at the same time has to protect himself against price fluctuations on every contract he makes with you, either by purchasing the actual cotton in the South or by purchasing a contract for the future delivery on some exchange where such contracts are traded in.

The rules and by-laws of a cotton exchange, if this institution is to perform its proper functions to the cotton trade, have to be such as will take care of all the merchantable and spinnable cotton weather conditions enable the farmer to produce. The cotton exchange where such contracts are traded in, viz., Liverpool, New Orleans and New York, have a range of full grades delivered against a sale for future delivery, as follows:

Fair,
Good middling,
Middling,

Low middling,
Good ordinary.

The New York Cotton Exchange was the first to discover the possibilities of manipulation involved in this system and the consequent harm to merchants. It found that the entire contract market was being continually manipulated month by month, and that merchants who had purchased large lines of cotton in the South, of assorted grades, were finding their sales of contract as hedges against their purchases affected injuriously to them by the manipulation of these so-called "Commercial Differences," and of the price of contracts thereby. After a heated discussion culminating in 1897, this system of differences was changed by the New York Cotton Exchange to two revisions or changes in these differences each cotton season, one in September and the other in November. The New York Cotton Exchange found this method answered all purposes admirably until the low grade crop of 1906-07, which proved to be the lowest grade crop ever produced in this country. Much disturbance necessarily followed in all contract markets and great dissatisfaction was expressed by the cotton merchants and spinners of the country, their criticism being directed particularly against the New York Cotton Exchange in spite of the theory and experience that the difference between the basis middling contract price and the price of middling even running will not invariably rule at a uniform amount, and in the nature of the business cannot do so, even with the most drastic daily revisions of the grade differences. The reason for this is that the basis middling contract price represents constant trading in the range of grades deliverable, with which all who use the facilities of the exchanges are familiar and the wide disparity between the basis middling price and

There are subdivisions of these full grades known to the cotton trade as half and quarter grades. The half grades are designed in the United States by the prefix "strict," and the quarter grades by the prefix "fully" and or "barely." These subdivisions are necessary so the Southern cotton producer may obtain the true value of every bale of his cotton, some of which may not be good enough for one of the full grades and would be too good for the next lower full grade. In addition, there are certain finger and stained grades which are accepted as a delivery.

Grade Differences Revisions.

When first organized all the cotton exchanges, in determining the values of the different grades of cotton for delivery purposes, used the so-called "Commercial Differences," i. e., the differences in price which the various grades above and below middling were actually fetching in the markets daily; the price being determined in fact by the of-

fers and acceptances of merchants are substantially changed, either the even running middling price is favorably to one or adversely to another. Hence it is our opinion that a method should, if possible, be inaugurated that will not work hardship or a profit on anyone having contracts open on the cotton exchanges.

Test for Spinning Value.

With this end in view the New York Cotton Exchange caused spinning tests to be made to determine the waste and other losses involved in the manufacture of the different grades of cotton. The tests were made by the Clemson Textile School of South Carolina, and the Lowell Textile School, of Massachusetts and the results obtained in these tests as regards the relative manufacturing values of the grades of good middling, middling, low middling and good ordinary cotton are convincing that a system of differences so arrived at, and applicable on the percentage basis, is the fairest to all parties concerned. While these spinning differences on each grade of cotton may not be exact yet the variations are so small that the benefits to the cotton trade would more than offset them.

Matters of Conference.

At the request of your organization and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, committees from your spinning organization met committees from the New Orleans and New York Cotton Exchanges to consider certain complaints and recommendations which your joint committee presented. After a prolonged discussion, the following was agreed on by all parties to the conference:

1st. The New York Cotton Exchange should have another revision in February of each year, making three each season.

2d. The adoption of the Government standards when made of upland cotton.

3d. The New York Cotton Exchange to issue certificates of classification for single bale certificates if it could be done without too much expense.

The first has been complied with and was effective last February.

The second could not be done owing to the conditions the New York Cotton Exchange could not control although the resolution was presented to the proper parties, as passed by the conference above referred to.

The third has not been done as warehouse labor cost was found to be prohibitive, but the method of issuing the grade certificates has been changed from that ruling before the conference, which all agree was for the better.

The management of the New York Cotton Exchange still believes its system of adjusting differences is fairer to the cotton trade, and is sustained in this belief because the Bremen Cotton Exchange, after study of the by-laws and rules of all cotton exchanges, has adopted the three revisions each season, viz: September, December and March. They begin trading in contracts for future delivery of cotton September 1 next. While this method is better, in our opinion, than the so-called "Commercial Difference System," still the fact remains that whatever may be the action of the committee of the Exchange having to do with the changing of the difference in September, November and February, that action is always open to criticism on the part of someone, whether justly or not; and those merchants or spinners having contracts open are liable to find that the value of those contracts

The principal cause of any difference in the value of all grades as compared with middling is the foreign substance thrown out of the cotton passing through the different manufacturing processes. This loss should be determined through ample tests by textile schools in the various Southern States and New England, or by the Agricultural Department in Washington as an arbiter. The treatment should of course, be conducted on uniform lines in each test, and an average of all tests made to arrive at the commercially approximate percentage of loss of each grade in manufacture. The cost of labor in the manufacture of each grade could also be worked out and applied to each percentage of loss of difference in value applied to each grade of cotton. This would determine approximately the grade difference on a percentage basis. If the basis middling contract were selling at 10 per cent per pound and low middling shows a loss in excess of middling of 6 per cent, low middling would be deliverable at 60 points off middling, or 9.40 and the other grades in like proportion, and so on as the market advanced or declined.

Breaking Strength Test.

In connection with the preliminary tests mentioned above, the value of the lower grades, was further clearly established by ascertaining the breaking strength of the yarns made from each of the four grades. It may interest you to be given the details of these tests which were made on a Goodbrand and Holland power tester, using a skein of 6 yards. One test was made from each of 25 bobbins. All the tests were made by one man, who wound the yarn under uniform tension and carefully transferred the

skein from the reel to the tester.

	Average		
	Breaking	Weight	Strength
	strength,	60 yds.,	per
	lbs.	grs.	grain.
Good mid.	68.4	36.03	13.88
Middling	71.81	38.2	13.08
Low mid.	65.4	36.9	13.55
Gd. ordn'y	63.1	30.0	13.89

The meager tests made by the New York Cotton Exchange to demonstrate the practicability of applying this method of differences for determining the prices at which grades above and below middling should be delivered on contract of sale of a basis middling contract for the future delivery of cotton, also clearly demonstrated the spinning value of good ordinary, the lowest grade deliverable on contract of sale for the future delivery of cotton, and many manufacturers to whom these yarns and results have been shown here expressed their surprise and stated they have since been using these low grades and the results are very satisfactory.

In this connection it seems to a large number of the cotton merchants that cotton manufacturers could cheapen the cost of their raw material greatly by purchasing the lower grades at the discounts prevailing, even when the average grade of the crop is normal; and when the grade of the crop happens to be abnormally low, these lower grades could be economically bought and used to great advantage; particularly is this the case when the yarns are dyed or the cloths printed

Notice to Creditors of Thayer Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims or claiming liabilities against the Thayer Manufacturing Company that they, and each of them, must present their claims to the undersigned Receivers, duly verified, at their office No 1140 Commercial Bank Building, N. C. Corner Fourth and Tryon Sts., in the City of Charlotte, on or before the 15th day of June, 1913, and all creditors and claimants are hereby notified that all claims not so presented on or before said date will be barred from any interest or participation in the distribution of the proceeds of the property and assets of the Thayer Manufacturing Company.

This notice is given pursuant to and in accordance with the decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in the case of "Robert Lassiter, on behalf of himself and all stockholders and creditors of the Thayer Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff, vs. Thayer Manufacturing Company, Defendant," entered at the April Term, 1913 of said court.

This May 1, 1913.

E. A. Smith,
George B. Hiss,
Receivers of Thayer Mfg. Co.

Notice of Sale of Property of Thayer Manufacturing Company.

By virtue of and pursuant to the decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, entered at the April Term,

1913, thereof, in a civil action therein pending entitled "Robert Lassiter, on behalf of himself and all stockholders and creditors of the Thayer Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff, vs. Thayer Manufacturing Company, Defendant," we the undersigned, Receivers of the Thayer Manufacturing Company on Monday, 2nd day of June, 1913 at noon at the Courthouse door, in the City of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real and personal property, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land in Paw Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, on the north side of the Mount Holly Road, about seven miles west from the City of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of W. A. Cathey, Mrs. John Cathey, J. H. Mayes and others, containing 120 acres more or less, being fully described in a deed from J. H. Mayes and others to the Thayer Manufacturing Company, recorded in Book 291, page 558, of the office of the Register of Deeds of said county.

Upon the said tract of land are certain buildings, some of which are under construction and in an incomplete state as follows: Factory building 154x225 ft., two stores high; and weave shed 163x210 ft. with saw tooth roof, and basement biler room 42x46 ft.; brick chimney 450 H. P.; pump room 21x22 ft.; cotton warehouse 100x100 ft.; cotton opening room 31x42 ft.; also ten cottages for operatives.

The tracks of the Piedmont & Northern Electric Railway intersect the property from which side tracks enter the mill yards.

Also the following machinery, fixtures and personal property, to-wit: One well boring machine; pipes fittings, and fixtures for wells; one steam pump; one triplex pump; one pair mules; harness and wagon; six wheel scrapers; six drag scrapers; one plow; sundry small tools; office furniture and fixtures; 32,000 feet of lumber.

All of the above property will be sold with a clear title and free and clear of encumbrances, it being understood that any liens or claims against the property shall attach to the purchase price thereof which will be paid out and disbursed under the orders of the court. This sale will be made subject to the confirmation of the court.

This May 1, 1913.

E. A. Smith,
George B. Hiss,
Receivers of Thayer Mfg. Co.

The Accident.

Two Scotchmen were out one very cold day. One had no earmuffs and was rubbing his ears vigorously.

"Sandy, mon," said the other, "I wonder you would na wear yer ear muffs."

"Nay, mon, I have na warn them since the accident."

"The accident?"

"Yes, the squire asked me to have a drink and I didna hear him."—Exchange.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent

Suite 800-806 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Cutch Browns

Superiority of Shade

Brown shades produced with Extract of Cutch have a fullness and richness of shade which cannot be equalled by any other coloring matter.

Consideration of this fact, in connection with the excellent fastness of Cutch, should make it of interest to all dyers of cotton goods.

American Dyewood Company

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK

BOSTON

Just Step Off The Earth.

Meandering Mike heaved such a deep sigh that his companion was moved to ask him what the matter was, says Pearson's Weekly.

"I was just thinking about bad roads and the wonders of science," was the answer. "This earth is

spinning round faster a railway train behind time."

"Well, we ain't fell off yet."

"No. But think o' what a convenience it would be if we could have some place to grab on to while the land slip under our feet until the place we wanted to go to come along."—Exchange.

Non-Fluid Oil--The Name and the Idea

The lubricant Non-Fluid Oil and the name Non-Fluid Oil are built upon an exclusive idea, an idea rich in possibilities and richer in every day fulfillment. Thousands of users of lubricants are accomplishing results with Non-Fluid Oil which they have never, in very wide experiences have been able to accomplish with any other form of lubricant. The Non-Fluid Oil idea is one of progress in the manufacture of lubricants which characterizes this product as a better lubricant in friction reducing qualities, a better lubricant in its wastelessness and cleanliness, a better lubricant in its greater lasting qualities and in its economy.

Any improvement which has been made in various forms of grease lubricants, is only an advance in the quality of ingredients or in the care exerted during the manufacturing process. The principle of grease lubrication remains unchanged. The use of oil has been made more tolerable by the design of new lubricating devices, but the principle of oil lubrication remains unchanged.

Grease is a solid form of lubricant which is dependent upon the agency of frictional heat to reach the actual area demanding lubrication.

Oil is a liquid form of lubricant or force feed to reach the seat of which is dependent upon gravity friction.

The production of Non-Fluid Oil has been the one great step forward. The idea of Non-Fluid Oil is in itself half revolutionary. The principle of Non-Fluid Oil lubrication is an innovation.

Non-Fluid Oil—in solid or liquid form—is dependent only upon contact with a portion of the surface to be lubricated, to insure its reaching the entire frictional area. The instant the journal comes into contact with Non-Fluid Oil, a film is enameled over the surface and is spread to the extremes of the bearings by the first few revolutions. So strong is the affinity of Non-Fluid Oil for the opposed surfaces that melting of the lubricant is unnecessary. The film possesses the same qualities as the supply in the cup or device. For the heavier classes of work, the heavier grades are used. For lighter work, the lighter grades are used; but even the very lightest densities, which appear to have the characteristics of oil, will not flow with the facility common to oil. They have to be spread by the embrace of the journal and bearing metals—hence the fact that Non-Fluid Oil does not drip. The very lightest grades cling to metal too strongly to drain out like ordinary oils.

Non-Fluid Oil insures lower friction by lubricating instantly without the aid of frictional heat and only supplies to bearings enough to fill up the clearance between shaft and bearing metals. There is no waste. What is consumed is worn out in its intended service that of taking the rubbing which

the metals otherwise would receive. This Non-Fluid Oil idea has been eminently successful. In the textile industry where friction load and lubricating cleanliness are vital factors, Non-Fluid Oil has become a leading lubricant. One of the most striking proofs of this is the fact that in less than fifteen years, the words, "Non-Fluid Oil," have changed from an exclusive trade name to the name of an every day class of lubricants, just as the name "Kodak" has come to be regarded as another name for the camera. The popularity of Non-Fluid Oil has given rise to a general idea that the lubricant is produced not alone by the originators but by a number of other manufacturers. Needless to say, this belief has not been discouraged by these other manufacturers. On the contrary, the idea that anyone can produce Non-Fluid Oil has been fostered and spread by certain unscrupulous concerns who have sought business among textile mills. The products offered by these concerns possess not a single quality of genuine Non-Fluid Oil and if offered under this name are fraudulent and worthless imitations.

We wish particularly to emphasize this deception for the benefit of those who have never used genuine Non-Fluid Oil. The results they might secure from the use of ordinary greases are not the results we would care to have credited to Non-Fluid Oil. Those who have used the genuine product and who might be tempted to accept substitutes because of a lower price, are sure to get a prompt and forceful reminder of the failure of such substitutes.

Thus Non-Fluid Oil has been too successful to escape imitation. It is too good a lubricant to be successfully imitated. It is too good a lubricant to be represented by a worthless substitute. The popularity of the Non-Fluid Oil idea springs from the actual accomplishments of the genuine product in hundreds of textile mills. The efficiency it produces has displaced the very lubricants which are now offered as its equal. Without any quality reform, these failures cannot do the work of Non-Fluid Oil.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Tan Shades in Cotton.

The demand for fast tan shades on cotton is always present, and is steadily increasing. Many of the colors now made are not entirely satisfactory to the public, on account of bleeding, running of the color or fading. These defects naturally cause various troubles in the domestic tub and elsewhere. Before the advent of the "cotton colors" it was customary to mordant the goods with a tannin treatment fixed to the fibre with an antimony salt. This method has been largely cheap methods of the "direct colors," but these dyes lack stability

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishing

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SYNTHETIC INDIGO

INDIGO PASTE

towards light, water and soap. other methods, and at the same time are reasonably economical and simple. Whenever tannin or tannic acid was used on cotton i. working the results obtained are superior with most dyes it was common to fix the tannin to the fibre by means

of a standing bath of an antimony salt, which process was inexpensive. To most dyers this particular method needs no explanation. That this tannin-colored fibre can be developed into fast and agreeable colors with usual methods is probably new to many cotton dyers. While the process as outlined above has two steps, it compares very favorably to total costs. If the results are more free than most from the usual defects this method will certainly be of importance. Though the purchase price of the direct colors is very low, considerable amounts of dye are consumed ranging from 5 per cent upwards.

To compare a titanium method we must consider the cost of the tannic acid, the fixer and the titanium salt. The tannin cost will not be great, the antimony bath will not be great, and as only about one-half per cent of titanium salt will shades by a little titanium salt applied to the goods after fixing is required the total cost will compare with the usual methods. To a slight extent the tan shade may be modified by the amounts of tannin on the fibre and also by the amounts of titanium; but in any case the color will be on the tan-yellow or tan-orange shade. It is doubtful if much information is generally known concerning such method of coloring cotton, although mention in text books of titanium as a mordant is common. Patents have been taken out on phases of dyeing with this new mordant, but the simple coloring of fibres with tannic acid and titanium is free for all, and no rights of any kind interfere. Tannin-titanium colors alone without mixture with any aniline or any dye whatever are simple, fast and satisfactory, but they are only yellow; to get other colors dyes must be added. In this salts are excellent mordants for acid, basic or other colors.

As many of our common aniline colors are somewhat allied to the tannin composition it is not extraordinary that the tannin-titanium combination acts quite like a dye in many respects. For example: It mixes in a water solution with many dyes without precipitation. While titanium is in itself a metal, most of its salts used for coloring purposes have but small amounts of its oxides and its salts in general, says M. F. Codin, are very permanent in character, not being acted upon by the elements. Used with any ordinary care it will not harshen the fibre, and cannot possibly corrode it, as it will not change by time or any other cause into a destructive agency. It will be interesting to see to what extent a new metallic mordant of such peculiar advantages—especially in the production of fast yellows—will displace older methods.—Textile Colorist.

Our Year's Foreign Trade May Total Over \$4,100,000,000.

The foreign trade of United States for the nine months ending with March, amounted to \$3,300,000,000. If maintained at the same rate for the last three months of

the fiscal year, the total will be well in excess of \$4,100,000,000.

Official reports for the fiscal year 1912 of the exports of this country show that the amounts were as follows: England, \$523,000,000; Canada, \$329,000,000; Germany, \$307,000,000; France, \$135,000,000; Netherlands, \$104,000,000; Italy, 65,000,000; Cuba, \$62,000,000, and Mexico, Japan and Argentina, \$53,000,000 each. This makes a list of ten countries which received three-fourths of the exports of the United States, the remainder of our exports being distributed among one hundred other countries and dependencies.—Cotton and Finance.

The New Agriculture in the South (Continued from Page 3).

Organized Plant Breeders' Association, of which this speaker is president, the same sort of educational work which has already been done in the vicinity of Hartsville, and it is hoped that within a few years our farmers generally may be brought to understand the essential principles of this new industry.

Meanwhile, however, we are going to have a considerable amount of poor staple cotton from the eastern part of the belt, and buyers and mills can very materially aid our Plant Breeders' Association in the propaganda for better staples if they will discriminate against cotton of poor character or that which has been carelessly or roughly handled. I want, in fact, to pointedly warn those mills who have received satisfactory shipments of the new staples not to presume that they can now get from any and everybody in the Carolinas staple cottons of the same excellence, for if they buy thus indiscriminately they will certainly be grievously disappointed.

If those who are earnestly endeavoring to make a permanent success of this industry receive the proper encouragement from the mills, there is no question that it will, within a few years, be placed on a permanent foundation to the great benefit of both the planter and the mill. A thorough understanding of its problems and difficulties, as well as of its merits and advantages, will, however, make its success more prompt and certain. The hundred thousand or more bales of staples afforded by a small area in South Carolina during the past two years has undoubtedly been largely instrumental in averting an absolute famine of 1 1-8 to 1 5-16 inch cotton which would have resulted from the curtailment of the staple crop in boll weevil territories, if this new supply had not been available.

I believe that we shall see during the next decade a notable increase in the yield per acre, the length of staple and the spinning quality of the American cotton crop due to the general adoption of the improved type of farming which I have spoken of as "the new agriculture," and I believe that cotton spinners can and ought to have a share in this great movement to advance Southern agriculture by co-operating with its leaders in every possible way.



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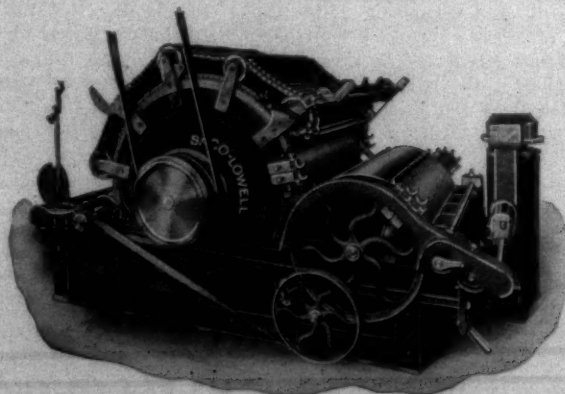
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ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agt.

Willis—In the rearing of a boy Hillis—I differ there old man the proper time to chastise him is The proper time is when you've when you've got the goods on him got the goods off him.—Ex.

Weave Room Thoughts.

The loom is an extremely complicated machine. It requires finer adjustment and is more easily thrown out of order than any other machine in the process of manufacture, (unless, possibly, we consider the weaver herself) owing to the jar of the picking motion and the action of the lay in beating up the filling. Especially is this true in the case of a heavy weave.

The ease with which a loom may be kept in repair depends entirely upon the interest of the fixer and the pride he shows in his work. A good fixer is just as essential to the making of good cloth as is good yarn. Carelessness or indifference on his part will produce more seconds than all the weavers on his section, combined. His repair bill will be twice what it should be, and, by heedless methods, the waste of time, both the weaver's and his own, is greatly multiplied. The loss in production resulting from such methods is almost beyond belief. It can hardly be otherwise with several weavers continually waiting for his services.

Cases of this type are so frequent throughout the country, I am inclined to believe in a graded scale, paying for real worth, for interest and pride in results. By so doing an inducement to excel in quantity and quality would be offered, efficiency would command a premium and carelessness the discount it deserves.

To run a section successfully, a fixer should go over his looms thoroughly when the warps are out, tighten all loose nuts and set screws, see that his picker points are properly adjusted and that the harness tappits or cradle rolls are not worn. He should see to it that the temples are set right, the lips of the temple striking the leather on the front of the lay before the end of the temple strikes the reeds. They must not be set too high nor yet so low as to wear the race-plate.

When the loom is ready for the warp, care should be taken not to tangle and tear out the warp threads while installing and adjusting the warp. The harnesses should be set so that the front shed will be down to not less than 4-16 inch and not more than 4-8 inch from the race-plate, with the crank on the back center and the front harness down.

The back harness should be at the same height as, or a trifle higher than, the front. Both harnesses should hang level, not one side higher than the other.

As "All roads lead to Rome," so all troubles come to a focusing point that point being the weave room. All of the troubles in the various departments which prepare the yarn eventually become weavers' troubles, the too frequent breaking out of ends, the result of handling the loom-beam at the dresser with too little care, is the most exasperating. Carelessness in putting the sticks into the beam, as well as starting the friction too tight, will cause the ends to break, making at times several yards of warp next to the beam which cannot be woven. The same is true regarding the outside of the warp, especially if much handling be necessary between the dresser and the loom, as a large number of ends may be cut or broken. Then there is always the chance of oil stains on the warp from careless handling. After being placed in the loom, the warp must be turned down until all signs of oil vanish, and until all of the broken ends appear without tying over. All this is expensive waste, for not only must the cost of raw cotton be considered, but the cost of the processes of manufacture as well.

Of late years humidity and temperature have been the subjects of investigation. Great improvement has been made along this line. I find that we have attained the best results with a relative humidity of 55 to 60 per cent although the temperature and moisture must necessarily vary with different classes of goods. Experience must teach each man at what point his work runs best and his endeavor must be to keep his room regulated to that point if he would obtain the best results. Of course some rooms are so arranged that regulating the temperature and moisture is well nigh impossible. As a result the work must suffer.

Now a word as to discipline. A loom is bound to go wrong at times and the weaver must, of necessity, appeal to the fixer. Fixers in their turn have been known to lose their tempers and heap abuse upon the heads of unoffending weavers, and as a result, all good, self-respecting weavers have left the section (for all good weavers are self-respect-

ing.) This is one of the unmistakable ear-marks of the poor fixer. It is this type of fixer who places his oily hands on the cloth or warp who starts the loom on a thin stripe and who disclaims all knowledge of it when the weaver is charged with the damaged goods. He should not be tolerated. The discipline of the room demands that his temper be curbed or his place be filled. Be sure you know the whole story, then act promptly and with firmness. By so doing you will surround yourself with the best fixers and the best weavers.—Amoskeag Bulletin.

The Stretch of Goods.

As a result of some of the recent disclosures in regard to the largest finishing company in the country, the matter of stretch in the finishing of gray cloths and how it is disposed of has been the subject of discussion in various quarters of the market. An example was cited this week where 12 pieces of goods were recently sent to a finishing company, and there was a shortage of 87 yards on their 12 pieces.

In connection with the stretch in the finishing of goods, there is no doubt that in the great majority of classes there is a stretch in the finishing of gray cloths which run from 3 per cent to as high as 17 per cent on some classes of goods. In order to show that there is a stretch it is only necessary to look at the figures of goods produced by certain mills and the number of yards of cloths they sell finished each year. On bleached goods there is a stretch which runs from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. In finishing on certain classes of goods, excessive stretching throws out the patterns and has a tendency to make the cloths tender. The quality of the goods is an important item, as cheaply made goods do not have as great a tensile strength, which does not permit of their being stretched to any great extent.

The mill which does its own finishing as well as weaving its gray cloth does not need to worry about the return of stretch, but the converter or jobber who has work done by finishers who work for other concerns as well is more liable to suffer. There is no doubt that some of the finishing companies return the stretch on goods to the converter or to their owner but it is

just as true that there are a number of houses which are ready to take from the finishing company some of the stretch and dispose of it a profit for themselves and the finisher.

Theoretically, the stretch on the goods may belong to the man who is having them finished rather than to the finishing company, but it is a question whether the finishing company does return in all cases more than the yardage sent by the customer. It would be much better for all concerned in the transaction to have the finishing companies charge a fair price for their work not only for the yardage sent them but for the full yardage returned finished to the converter, rather than have recourse to questionable methods in disposing of stretch in order to break even. The claim made in some quarters that there has been so much price-cutting in the finishing of goods and there are so many demands for work to be done below cost by the finishing companies that if some of them were to break even, they were compelled to take it out of the goods in stretch, returning only the yardage sent to them. Where such a proceeding results from low prices for finishing, it works against the converter as well as the finisher.

The trade custom has to a certain extent been responsible for some of the difficulty in regard to the stretch question. On the face of it, it does not seem legitimate for a finishing company to keep all or even part of the stretch on goods in the process of finishing. Ten per cent stretch on 50,000 pieces of goods mounts up into money for either the converter or the finisher. It would be better for both to work together, the converter allowing the finishing company to make a profit by paying a reasonable price for having the finishing done and the finisher returning to the converter the full finished yardage charging him for it.

An endeavor is being made by the finishing companies, acting individually to work prices up to a reasonable basis for the work which they do. The converter who is willing to pay a legitimate and reasonable price, rather than attempt to force work on a finishing company below the cost of having it done, could do much to help eliminate the abuse in the stretch matter, which

(Continued on Page 16)

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

A Kick by Prize Winner.

Anniston, Ala., May 10, 1913.
David Clark, Mgr. Editor,
Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir:

I write to ask you the name of the handsome gentleman whose picture appeared in the center between Mr. Bingham and Mr. Ennis in this week's issue of the Bulletin over my name. I suppose that I ought to feel complimented but cannot tell whether the gentleman whose likeness appeared would be or not. I expect my friends thought when they saw the picture that I had changed somewhat, and had been using a good quality of hair restorer. Please correct the error, and tell the gentleman whom you did so great an injustice that it was unintentional. It is true that he does resemble me a very little, but I do not think it would be right in me to fool the public in that way.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Chas. M. Stoy.

We will have to apologize to Mr. Stoy for publishing the wrong photograph for him last week but anyone will admit that there is a striking resemblance between the handsome gentleman whose cut we published last week and the real Mr. Stoy whose cut we are publishing this week. About the only difference we can see is that Mr. Stoy on account of early piety or from some other cause has less hair than the other gentleman.

Editor.

Announcement by Arrangement Committee.

The arrangement committee of the Southern Textile Association announces the following covering the Charleston meeting:

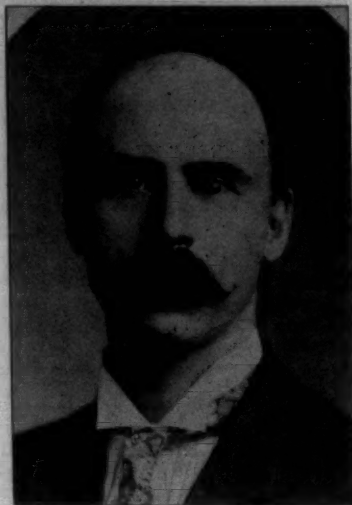
Summer rates of 2 cents a mile will go into effect on June 1st. These rates will effect all coupon stations: If a member at Greers, S. C., wants this rate he must make application to ticket agent a few days in advance and the agent at this point will get ticket upon request. Members living at Greenville, Greensboro, Atlanta, and other coupon stations will get this rate off handed. Do not buy tickets to Charleston but buy ticket to Isle of Palms, S. C. If you buy to Charleston you may not get as low a rate as you would to buy as above.

All that expect to go will do the committee a favor by dropping a card to the Chairman, or Secretary of committee and state whether you will carry any one with you so we may know just about how many to count on being present.

Isle of Palms, is one of the finest resorts on the Atlantic and this will be a nice outing for any one who may wish a few days rest.

A. B. Carter, Chairman,
Athens, Ga.

W. P. Hamrick Sec'y,
Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.



C. M. Stoy,

Anniston, Ala.

Tention on Roving.

Editor:

I would be pleased to ask the following questions through your valuable paper:

I am having trouble with my tention on slubbers, especially on fine ones, 80 hank roving. Probably some of your readers have had the same trouble and have overcome it. The ends on the back row of flyers run too tight, while the front row runs too slack. It is worse when starting up after a doff or it shows worse at that time. When I get the back row the proper tention, the front spindles are soft and bobbins will not run. The bobbins from the front spindles are soft and bobbins from the back spindles are firm, and I find by setting a bobbin from each row in the intermediate that there are four or five changes more on front row than on back. I also find that 12 yards will weigh from 6 to 8 grains more from the back bobbins than the front ones from the same weight drawing sliver. We are using metallic top rolls. The gears all have the same number of teeth.

Any information will be very much appreciated.

Fixer.

Weighting Top Rollers.

There are at least three methods of weighting the top rollers of a ring frame. One method resembles that adopted on a mule for spinning coarse or medium numbers, and has all three lines of rollers saddled and bridled together and weighted with one weight and one lever. All three lines of top rollers in this case are leather covered and of equal diameter. In a second method, the front line is dead weighted, and the back and middle rollers lever weighted. The third method appears to be far and away the most adopted of the lot, and somewhat resembles the method adopted for fine spinning mules, producing fine counts of

yarn. With this third method on the ring frame the back and middle top rollers are self-weighted, the back one increased in diameter, so as to be of sufficient weight to draw the cotton firmly from the creel bobbins. The front line is dead weighted from one end of a long round weight which has its other end suspended from a front roller upon the other side of the frame. Owing to the inclination of the rollers and of the weight wires there is slightly less weight on the rollers than as represented by a plain lever calculation, but this does not make much working difference. Loose boss top rollers are extensively adopted for the front lines of a ring frame, and probably give better results than any other method.—Cotton Factory Times.

For The Boiler.

Te Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. have just published a new booklet entitled "Graphite for the Boiler."

This booklet deals with no new discovery, for graphite has been sold to remove scale from boilers for many years. It simply states in as few words as possible why and how Dixon's Boiler Graphite does its work. No startling claims are made, for the subject is too old to longer be sensational.

If you have used Dixon's Boiler Graphite, you know its wonderful effectiveness. You realize how much fuel it saves annually by keeping the boiler tubes and shell clean, and how much time and labor is saved in cleaning your boilers. Also how little it costs as compared with boiler compounds.

But if you do not use it read every word of the booklet carefully and ask yourself how you can afford to continue the old hammer and chisel method of removing scale from boilers that eat up the coal pile.

Judge from the uniform satisfaction experienced by others what Dixon's Boiler Graphite will do for you.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. is the oldest and largest manufacturer of graphite and graphite products in the world. Anythink that bears the stamp of Dixon is the best that can be produced for the price. They stand behind every one of their hundreds of different products and Boiler Graphite is no exception to the rule.

Write the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., for their booklet, "Graphite for the Boiler," which will be sent you free of charge.

He was subject to fainting spells, and before starting out, he wrote this note, which he pinned to his shirt:

To the Doctor: If I fall on the street and am taken to the hospital do not operate. My appendix has been removed twice already.—Ex.

Superintendents and Overseers

Marlboro Mill No. 5.

Bennettsville, S. C.

B. F. Spears Superintendent
J. O. Spears Carder
E. D. Wright Spinner
G. M. Dean Reeling
Earl Dellinger Master Mechanic

American Spinning Co.,

Greenville, S. C.

T. A. Sizemore Superintendent
W. R. Campbell Carder
W. B. Williams Spinner
W. C. McAbee Cloth Room
W. H. McKay Master Mechanic

Hutcheson Mfg. Co.

Banning, Ga.

J. H. Merritt Supt.
J. E. Owens Carder
J. A. Holder Spinner
M. C. Smith Finishing
D. W. Brown Foreman Knit. Mill
Chas. Tolbert Master Mechanic

Whitnel Cotton Mill.

Whitnel, N. C.

T. A. Wright Supt.
J. L. Price Carder
T. P. Toomey Spinner
J. M. Mauney Night Supt.
W. D. Bolch Night Engineer
E. D. Rutledge Master Mechanic

Hudson Cotton Mill.

Hudson, N. C.

B. B. Hayes Supt.
J. F. Query Carder
W. A. Marley Spinner
M. P. Sanford Night Carder & Spin.
W. H. Lutz Night Engineer

Eureka Mills.

Chester, S. C.

H. F. Jones Supt.
J. A. Parker Carder
C. E. Hall Spinner
N. H. McGuire Weaver
H. L. Davis Outside Overseer
G. W. Misenheimer Master Mech.

Duncan Mill.

Greenville, S. C.

T. B. Wallace Supt.
T. N. Crocker Carder
G. P. Penland Spinner
C. N. Wallace Weaver
J. P. Bagwell Cloth Room
J. T. Greene Master Mechanic
W. G. Cooper Roller Coverer

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.
Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies40

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, MAY 15

A Matter of Policy.

We have recently been asked why we did not publish accounts of two strikes that have recently occurred in Southern mills and answered that it was simply a matter of a long established policy.

We publish all the news that we can obtain relative to Southern mills and mill people with two exceptions and we make those exceptions in the interest of the mills.

Under no circumstances do we publish an account of a mill strike or a damage suit of an employee against a mill.

The publication of such items are suggestions to the employees of other mills to do likewise and thereby they become a source of much trouble.

It would surprise some of our readers to know the number of strikes that do occur in Southern mills and the number of damage suits for more or less slight injuries are now too numerous.

By entirely ignoring such items we believe that we can do much to prevent trouble for the mills and that is our policy.

The Cost of the Fly.

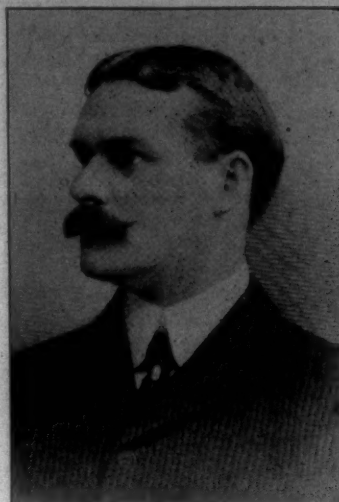
The fly may be an unusual subject for an editorial but the cost of the fly to the cotton mill is now known to be a matter worthy of consideration.

We are very slow to accept many of the new fads that are promulgated by health cranks but it has been established beyond all doubt that the fly is about the most deadly of all animals and is the cause of a great deal of sickness.

Idle machinery because of sickness among operatives means loss of profits to the mills and anything that can be done to prevent such sickness will enable the mill to operate more machinery and thereby make more profit.

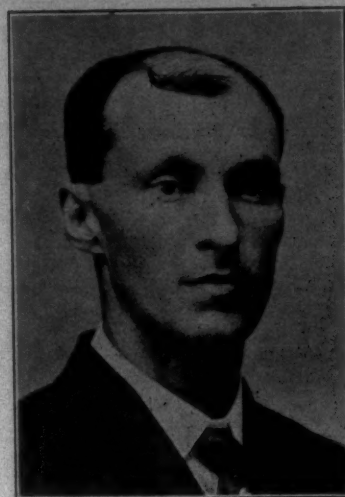
A fly killing crusade is a business proposition to any mill and is especially important at this season of the year on account of the rapid breeding by means of which one fly can produce countless numbers before the next winter.

It is now known that the fly distributes at least seven diseases. Six of these are: Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, tuberculosis, ophthalmia and even smallpox.



Stuart W. Cramer

President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.



T. M. McEntire

Superintendent of Loray Mills and President of Southern Textile Association.

Two Presidents from Loray Mills.

The seventh one, infantile paralysis, is really worst of all and is carried by the stable fly, a first cousin of the common house fly.

The North Carolina agricultural station gives the following as the best method of killing flies:

"Mix half pint of milk with half pint of water and add two tablespoons of formalin which can be purchased from any druggist. This mixture placed in a saucer or shallow plate and allowed to stand in a room will kill all of the flies present."

A writer in Leslie's Weekly gives other remedies as follows:

"Twenty drops of carbolic acid dropped on a hot shovel, or on any piece of warm iron creates a vapor that lays flies low. A handy thing is the white clover. It is strange, but flies hate the odor of white clover. Have a little of this around in a vase and you will notice that the flies have business in the other direction. This clover should be renewed every day or so, for when it becomes dry it irritates the nostrils. A cheap and effective poison, not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. One drachm dissolved in two ounces of sweetened water and placed in shallow dishes will call the long roll for any number of the pests. Flies are sensitive to light; keep the window curtains drawn, all except one little slit, and they will gravitate toward it. Then you can easily drive them outside."

The teaching of the operatives especially at this time of year how to kill the flies will mean better health in the mill village and less idle machinery.

It is a business proposition that is receiving the attention of many mills and should be considered by all of those who are under good management.

Literature on the subject can be

obtained free from the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., or from the similar departments in any State.

Report on Child Labor in South Carolina.

A report on the child labor situation in South Carolina has been issued by the state superintendent of agriculture. The statistics were compiled from reports by inspectors and shows the number of employees in mills at the time of inspection. All plants in the state, with the exception of 46 have been inspected and the total figures are given with the statistics for last year on these 46 mills. The total number of employees is shown to be 46,881, or an increase of 147. There was a decrease of 896 in the number of white males between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed in the mills. There was a decrease of 102 white females between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

"If one will study the statistics gathered by the state factory inspectors of the labor in the textile plants of the state, they will observe that more grown labor and less children are being employed from year to year. Although many of the mills are constantly increasing their plants, the change from coarse to fine goods calls for less help but more experienced people, consequently the actual demand for child labor is on the decrease.

"The year 1913 shows a decrease of 896 males and 13 females between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed in mills, and in checking the children between 12 and 14 years, we find a decrease of 102 males with a small increase of 35 females."

State Board to Assess Mills.

The South Carolina board of equalizers met Wednesday in Columbia, S. C., to fix the annual assessments on the mill properties of South Carolina.

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PERSONAL NEWS

Robert Johns has accepted a position with the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Leon Musselwhite, bookkeeper for the Harborough Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., was married last week.

J. E. Carlyle, of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a position as master mechanic at a North Carolina mill.

W. M. McClung has resigned his position in the cloth room of the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

A. L. Johnson has accepted a position in the winding room of the Highland Park Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

C. P. Dickerson is now overseer of carding at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

O. F. Veal has resigned as overseer of carding at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

J. M. Copeland has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

W. H. Morgan, of Anniston, Ala., is now overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Tom Smith, of Belmont, N. C., is now night overseer of spinning at the Shelby (N. C.) Mills.

J. M. Vinson, of Chester, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Wylie Mills, of that place.

W. B. Holt is now superintendent of the Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, Tenn.

W. J. Branch, of Lynchburg, Va., has accepted a position with the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

Alonzo Edwards has resigned as loom fixer at the Home Cotton Mill No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

C. L. Price of Warrenton, N. C., has accepted a position at Rosemary, N. C.

W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin Mills, was a visitor at Coolemece, N. C., last week.

A. Culberson, superintendent of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., was a Charlotte visitor last Sunday.

R. H. Bledsoe, of Langdale, Ala., has been visiting at the Unity Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

C. B. Armstrong, president of the Armstrong, Clara and Dunn Mills has been elected mayor of Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Billings, of Monroe, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Monroe, N. C.

Geo. Holdselaw has accepted position in the finishing room of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Jesse Grisdale, of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position with the Fidelity Mills, of the same place.

L. C. Langston, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C.

Herndon Shepard accidentally shot and slightly wounded Emory Abbot last week at the Elm City Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Juan Willard has resigned as second hand in carding at Mills Nos. 2 and 3, of the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was last week elected mayor of his town.

C. G. Ledbetter has changed from night overseer of spinning to second hand in day spinning at the Shelby (N. C.) Mills.

Jno. A. Fowler, who recently resigned as manager of the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C., is now located at Hope Mills, N. C.

Chas. Keidley of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., was carried to Statesville, N. C., last week for an operation for appendicitis.

Frank Burke has resigned as second hand in carding in Mill No. 1 at the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Luther Atherton has resigned his position in the picker room at Pell City, Ala., to accept one with the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

— Hamlet has resigned his position in the weave room of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept one at Cliffside, N. C.

W. D. Ingle has resigned as superintendent of the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

— Tinsley, formerly outside carpenter for the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills, now has a similar position with the Watts Mill of the same place.

W. A. Brooks has resigned his position with the Orangeburg, (S. C.) Mfg. Co. to become overseer of spinning at the Liberty (S. C.) Mills.

Frank Simpson has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Mill No. 1 of the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo., and accepted a position at Calhoun, Ga.

L. C. Mandeville, president of the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., has resigned as a member of the school board and also the light and water commission of his town.

J. I. Sigmon has resigned his position at the Shelby (N. C.) Mills, to become second hand in spinning and twisting at the Catawba Mills, Newton, N. C.

Lawrence Green of the Glen Raven Mills, Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Minnola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

C. C. Brigman has been promoted from overseer of spinning at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., to a similar position at the Olympia Mills of the same place.

T. R. Hazel has been promoted from overseer of spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., to superintendent of Richland Mills, of the same place.

Geo. H. Riddle has resigned as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to become superintendent of the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. M. Gamewell, Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., has accepted superintendency of the new Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., and will not go to Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., as previously announced. He will probably remain at Newry until late in the summer.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS, PAGE 10



Economical Stripper Belt

A prominent manufacturer of card clothing says that according to his observation, double Tannate is the best stripper belt on the market.

The reasons lie in its toughness, flexibility and grip.

The toughness and flexibility come both from our special tannage and from our method of preparing the leather. These give the Tannate wonderful life. It often runs two or three times as long as oak belting and sometimes longer, greatly reducing stops, with consequent loss of output, overhead charges, wages of idle operatives and expense for repairs.

The soft clinging surface of the belt gives it wonderful grip. This and its flexibility enable it to follow around the pulleys, transmitting full power and speed, with minimum loss from slippage.

It pays to prove it. Write us for the nearest dealer.

J. E. RHOADS & SONS

PHILADELPHIA—26 N. Third St.
NEW YORK—116 Beekman St.
CHICAGO—336 W. Randolph St.
Factory and Tannery—WILMINGTON, DEL.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The new hall and welfare building is making rapid progress towards completion.

Dayton, Tenn.—C. Y. Hoygood is interested in a plan to establish a plant for the manufacture of knit goods.

Chicamauga, Ga.—It is expected that the concrete foundation for the new mill to be built by the Chrystal Springs Bleachery will be laid this week.

Paris, Tex.—The Board of Trade of this place is planning the organization of a \$300,000 company to build a cotton mill.

Norfolk, Va.—The Wilson Hosiery Mill, of Philadelphia, Pa., has leased a building and will establish a branch plant in this city.

Lexington, S. C.—The Saxe Gotha Mills has purchased some additional card room machinery from the Mason Machine Works.

Anderson, S. C.—The Gluck Mills has purchased from the Mason Machine Works, 32 looms which will be installed at once and operated on lawns.

Siler City, N. C.—The Hadley Peoples Mfg. Co., have purchased three additional spinning frames from the Mason Machine Works.

Selma, Ala.—A fire at the Selma Manufacturing Co. last week has kept the mills closed down on account of the damage to the machinery.

Lexington, N. C.—The Dacotah Mills has received the transmission machinery, for their new addition which they purchased from the Cresson Morris Co.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Thread Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators of the new concern are Kerr Wilson and J. B. Burgard.

Suffolk, Va.—The Maxwell Hosiery Mills will build a plant on a site which is 300x100 feet. They have recently increased their capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee, with Frank Kell as chairman, to promote a proposition coming from North Carolina manufacturers to build a \$500,000 cotton mill.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Cotton Mills have been given the right to increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

Under the amended charter there is to be \$1,500,00 of preferred stock and \$1,000,000 of common stock, if necessary.

Stevenson, Ala.—The Stevenson Cotton Mills are adding 400 twister spindles and 200 spooler spindles.

Greenville, S. C.—Machinery is being rapidly received for the addition to the Woodside Mills and will all be in operation at an early date.

Rockwood, Tenn.—The Rockwood Mills have stated that they will add many knitting machines as soon as they move into their new building about June 1st. It is their intention to double the capacity of their plant, giving it a daily capacity of about 3,000 dozen pairs of hose.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Ground has been broken for the addition to the No. 1 weave room of the Cannon Mills, and a large force of hands are at work. This addition will be 120 feet long and the full width of the weave room. It is at the west end of the mill.

Drayton, S. C.—The stockholders of the Drayton Mills held their annual meeting Tuesday. The old board of directors was elected, as follows: S. M. Milliken, F. J. Hale, V. M. Montgomery, W. J. Britton, John F. Floyd and Arch B. Calvert. Old officers were re-elected as follows: Arch B. Calvert, president and treasurer; Gabriel Roupie, secretary.

Sequatchie, Tenn.—C. S. Groves, who has been considering the location of a hosiery mill at this place, has declined the idea and will locate the plant at a point in North Carolina. Until recently he was superintendent of the Maryville Tenn., hosiery mills, but resigned and went to his old home at Hagerstown, Md., for a brief rest before starting up his North Carolina plant.

Gasonia, N. C.—The new addition to the Clara Mill is nearing completion. The roof has been placed on the structure and the flooring is now being laid, and the building is about ready for the installation of the machinery. The capacity of the mill will be considerably increased by the addition. The mill is under the management of Col. C. B. Armstrong.

Greenville, S. C.—Fire was discovered at an early hour last Saturday on the second floor of the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, and considerable damage was done by fire and water. The flames started in a waste box on the second floor and spread to piles of underwear. The greater part of the damage was from water. The officers of the company have not given out an estimate of the damage done. The concern manufactures underwear.

St. Louis, Mo.—Announcement has been made by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills that they will erect a \$300,000 plant at the southeast corner of Broadway and North Market streets. It is expected that about 300 operatives will be given employment. Manager Halliday has stated that the increase in business has made larger facilities necessary.

Columbia, Tenn.—Judge Mayer in the United States District Court of New York last week referred a motion brought by the Columbia Cotton Mills Co., through its attorneys, Saxe & Powell, to determine title to certain property to Charles K. Carpenter as special master to take testimony, by commission if necessary, and make a special finding of the facts involved at the earliest possible date.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Woolen Manufacturing Co., recently reported as being organized and planning to erect a woolen mill at Los Angeles harbor, will begin in the near future the construction of a \$150,000 plant. It is expected that the building will be completed in the early fall, and at that time the machinery of the woolen mill at Topeka, Kan., which is controlled by the California company, will be moved and installed in the plant at Los Angeles.

Atlanta, Ga.—The capital stock of the Exposition Mills, will, on May 15, be increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000, and the new stock will be offered to the present stockholders at par. The stock of the company is now quoted at and around 170. The money from the sale of the new stock will be used to pay for the enlargement and improvements recently completed by retiring notes which were used to finance these enlargements.

Honea Path, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chiquola Cotton Mills was held Tuesday afternoon. A very satisfactory showing was made. This is one of the most successful mills that has ever been operated in the south and the issuing of additional stock last year in lieu of surplus showed the remarkable success. The following directors were elected:

E. P. Smith of New York; John K. Branch, of Richmond, Va.; J. E. Sirrine of Greenville; W. H. Hammett of Greenville; James D. Hammett of Anderson and L. A. Brock, T. H. Brock, J. F. Shirley, R. M. Shirley of Honea Path. The directors subsequently met and elected the following officers: James D. Hammett president and treasurer; R. M. Shirley, vice president; F. H. Hudgens, secretary.

The capitalization of the mill is \$716,000 and it is considered one of the best mill properties of the south.

Cliffside, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cliffside Cotton Mill Company was held at this place on last Tuesday. A number of improvements were noted and the company found in a prosperous condition. The usual dividend was declared.

The old officers were elected as follows: R. R. Haynes, president; Dr. T. V. Lovelace, vice president; Charles H. Haynes, secretary and treasurer. The old Board of Directors was re-elected with the addition of Z. O. Jenkins.

Tucapau, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Tucapau Mills was held Tuesday in the office of the president, Dr. J. F. Cleveland.

About 75 per cent of the stock was represented, and the report of the secretary was gratifying, showing that the mill had enjoyed a continuation of unusual success. The directors were re-elected and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared. The following officers were re-elected: Dr. J. F. Cleveland, president; John Z. Cleveland, treasurer; Alfred Moore, general manager; H. M. Cleveland, assistant manager and assistant treasurer.

Greenville, S. C.—The grand jury of Greenville county report that they have visited the following mills: Mills Mill, Dunbar, Westervelt, Brandon, Camperdown, Woodside, American Spinning Company, Poe, Piedmont, Greer, Franklin, Simpsonville, Fountain Inn, McGee, Vardry and Monaghan. The committee report that they examined the conditions surrounding each mill with particular reference to sanitation and child labor, and they found them in most admirable conditions, with no violations of the law the water supply, sewerage closets and houses we regard as in most satisfactory conditions.

Pacolet, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacolet Manufacturing company was held Tuesday. Routine business was transacted, and the old board of directors re-elected, with the exception of B. K. Warren, deceased, of Baltimore. The directors in turn re-elected the old officers: V. M. Montgomery, president and treasurer, and B. W. Montgomery, assistant treasurer.

A dividend of 3 per cent was declared on the common stock and a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent declared on the first and second preferred stock. There are \$1,000,000 in common stock and \$1,600,000 in preferred stock. These dividends are payable July 1.

Following compose the board of directors: S. M. Milliken, R. K. Carson, A. L. White, W. S. Montgomery, V. M. Montgomery, G. H. Milliken.

Thursday, May 15, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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Clifton, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Clifton Manufacturing company was held Tuesday, being devoted chiefly to routine business. The officers of the company were re-elected for another year, though the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. A. H. Foster, who died in Union Monday night, was not filled.

A dividend of 3 per cent on common stock was declared, payable July 1.

The officers of the Clifton Manufacturing company are: A. H. Twichell, president, treasurer and buyer; J. C. Evans, secretary; J. E. Shea, superintendent.

Following compose the directorate: A. H. Twichell, W. S. Manning, F. J. Pelzer, Jr., Charleston; Edwin T. Frost, Charleston; J. C. Evans.

North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association Meets.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held in Charlotte last Thursday. There was a good attendance, approximately 1,000,000 spindles being represented. The Association went on record as being opposed to the cotton schedule of the Underwood house tariff bill and adopted resolutions protesting against this measure.

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. E. Hutchison, Mount Holly; first vice president, S. F. Paterson, Roanoke Rapids; second vice president, Eugene Holt, Burlington; third vice president, L. L. Jenkins, Asheville; secretary and treasurer, T. L. Black, Charlotte.

A committee was appointed to promote welfare work among the employes of mills in the State. Routine business closed the session.

Meeting of Georgia Cotton Manufacturers.

The annual meeting of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held at Columbus, Ga., on May 8th and 9th and was very well attended.

A number of papers were read and matters of interest were discussed.

The following are the officers elected and the members of the various committees for next year:

President—F. B. Gordon, of Columbus.

Secretary and treasurer—Harry L. Williams of Columbus.

Vice presidents and members of the executive committee—C. V. Truitt, LaGrange; Allen F. Johnson, Atlanta; George H. Lanier, West Point; C. B. Caperton, Trion; J. H. Porter, Macon; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie; F. T. Hardwick, Dalton; R. B. Blakely, Griffin.

Executive committee—H. P. Meik-

leham, Lindale; J. L. Hand, Pelham; J. A. Mandeville, Carrollton; E. W. Swift, Columbus.

Legislative committee—S. A. Carter, Atlanta; Fuller E. Calloway, LaGrange; G. B. Scott, Atlanta; P. B. Murphy, Newnan; George W. Hamilton, Dalton.

Traffic committee—H. P. Meikleham, Lindale; J. D. Massey, Columbus; C. V. Truitt, LaGrange; Fuller E. Calloway, Allen F. Johnson, Atlanta; F. T. Hardwick, Dalton.

Tariff committee—Fuller E. Calloway, LaGrange; Allen F. Johnson, Atlanta; F. T. Hardwick, Dalton.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Griffin, Ga.

Fulton Social and Athletic Club.

On Friday last there was held, at the Wesley House, in Atlanta, an enthusiastic and business-like meeting. The object of which was the organization of the Fulton Social and Athletic Club amongst the male employees of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, Ga. The fact that this movement originated amongst the employees themselves, with the object of social, physical and moral development and improvement, and the organization and continued boosting of athletic interests, makes the meeting doubly interesting. The Club has, since organization, received the hearty cooperation of the company heads, and it promises to be a power for good amongst those of the membership.

The business of organization and election of officers was carried out in a rapid, business-like method, resulting in the adoption of a splendid constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers:

President, Jas. L. Brush, cotton classer; vice-president, John Robinson, overseer of carding; secretary, P. A. Smith, overseer of spinning; treasurer, M. Anderson, overseer of machine shops. Board of directors: J. H. Baer, superintendent of Bag Factory; Robert Adams, second hand weaving; R. F. O'Dell, second hand weaving; John Smith, second hand spinning; W. G. Bartlett, overseer bleachery.

After business was completed the president resolved the meeting into an entertainment.

The automobile was a thing unheard of to a mountaineer in one community, and he was very much astonished one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eyes bulged, however, when a motorcycle followed closely in its wake and disappeared like a flash around a bend in the road.

"Gee whiz!" he said, turning to his son, "who'd 'a' 'sposed that thing had a colt?"—Ex.



Couldn't Run Without The Turbo

Any good humidifier might have this said of it, but this story happens to be about

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

Said one Super: "We couldn't have run last year without the Turbo. I know that sounds funny to you because we got along without it for so many years; but in 1911 while the cotton crop was large it was poor. Moreover, we didn't get what we ordered; were just as apt to have 718 inch staple run in with 1 1-8 inch as not. The Turbo kept us going. I proved it several times by shutting 'em down for a couple of hours.

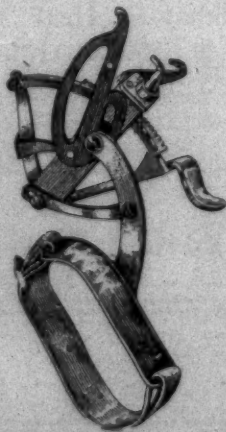
Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
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B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

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**Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed**

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The market for cotton goods last week was much more encouraging to both mill men and buyers. Prices on some lines showed an advance over those for the previous week, but whether further advances will be made depends on the demand. Goods have been offered at attractive quotations for some time, but buyers did not seem to realize their value until last week.

Gray cloths were much more active and sold at higher levels than those of the previous week. Sheetings were also sold in good volume but not at advanced prices. The market on drills and sateens was more active and some substantial sales were put through. Prices, however, were not firm; 37-inch, 3.79 drill sold during the week at 5 5-8 cents, as against 5 3-4 cents the week before, and 37-inch, 3.25 drills were sold at 6 1-2 cents as against 6 5-8 the previous week.

As a rule, most large buyers of cotton goods are waiting for developments before making any general move to cover their distant needs. Trading is mostly restricted to nearby deliveries and not of large volume. Prices are firmer or coarser yarn cotton goods than on the finer yarn goods.

Opinions were expressed through the market that the new prices on print cloths will be maintained provided a fair demand keeps up. If buying continues as active as it was during the last week there is every reason to believe that mills will add further advances to print cloths and other standard constructions. On the other hand, if the present period of buying is only a temporary spurt, prices may again decline because of lack of business. Both Eastern and Southern mills have done a nice business on print cloth constructions in the last week. Plain fine yarn goods are still selling cheaper in the local markets, than in the markets abroad. Converters of the novelty and special cloths are operating very conservatively and not placing normal orders for spring goods.

In Fall River there was quite an improvement in the print cloth market last week, and the number of sales were more than twice as great as those for any previous week in some time. There was quite an active inquiry from buyers on varied styles, and it was estimated that the total sales for the week reached the amount of 35,000 pieces. Wide odds figured very largely in the trading.

The opening of the week was quiet and there was little sign that there would be any immediate change for the period of inaction that has been in evidence for many weeks. As early as Tuesday buyers began to show signs of marked interest, and on Wednesday the day was marked by brisk trading. There was considerable business Thursday, though not up to the standard

set on the previous day, and the week closed with a fair business.

There was considerable selling for spots, as has been the case for the last month, but there were some contracts closed for as long as ten weeks ahead. Manufacturers account for the active trading by reason of the fact that the buyers have realized that prices have reached rock bottom.

The belief is current that manufacturers will move very slowly in the much-talked-of matter of curtailment, and no such plan will be followed if it is possible to avoid it.

Prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std	3 3-4	—
28 1-2-in std	3 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6 3-4 to 7	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72s	5 1-4 to 5 3-8	—
38 1-2-in, std	5	—
Brown drills std	8 1-4	—
Sheetings, sou st.	8	—
3-yard	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-8	—
Denims, 9-oz	14 to 17	—
Stark, 8-oz, duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-		—
inch duck	16 7-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 3-4	—
Std fancy print	5 1-2	—
Std gingham	6 3-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin. cambric	4 1-2 to 4 3-4	—

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

May 9, 1913	3,067,370
Previous week	3,164,802
Same date last year	3,500,723

Weekly Cotton Movement.

New York, May 9.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, May 9 were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.	
	1913.
Port receipts	75,899
Overland to mills and Canada	11,051
Southern mill takings (est.)	30,000
Loss of stock at interior	28,000

Brought in sight for week	88,860
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	9,338,793
Overland to mills and Canada	908,632
Southern mill takings (est.)	2,460,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	294,119

Brought in in sight for season	13,001,544
215 bales added to receipts for the season.	

A Minimum Wage.

Lady Reformer—My good girl, do you believe in a minimum wage?
The Girl Worker—Why shouldn't I? Ain't I getting it?—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

SINGLE RAM Hydraulic Baling Presses

Two ram or three ram hydraulic presses are ancient ideas. Even pressure and greatest efficiency can only be secured with single ram presses.

Speed—power—economy, are the essential features combined in our presses.

OUR GUARANTEE
We guarantee more efficiency with less power than any other press built.

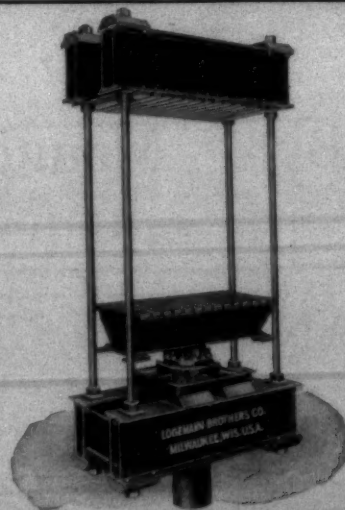
Over 50 Styles
Hand, Belt, Electric, Hydraulic

Logemann Brothers Co

303 Oregon St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Southern Representative:

J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.



The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was a poor one in the yarn market here. The quantities purchased were generally small, but the demand covered a wide range of numbers of both carded and combed yarns. Much of the buying was for spot delivery and most of the remainder was for nearby delivery. The deliveries on old contracts were fair, and there are no signs of an accumulation of goods.

Manufacturers of underwear and carded yarn hosiery are reported to be very busy though they did not buy much yarn last week. The demand was for practically all numbers from 8s to 40s. Southern frame spun and for 14s, 16s, 18s and 24s Eastern yarns, for spots and quick deliveries. Sales of 8s and 10s were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for prompt and spot deliveries, sales of 14s at 22, 16s at 22 1-2, 18s at 22 3-4 and 30s at 23 cents.

There was very little demand for combed yarns. Sales of 40-2 were reported made at 39 to 41 cents, 50-1 at 46 to 48 cents and two cases of Eastern yarns were sold for 50 cents and 60-2 sold for 56 cents.

Mercerizers are reported to be in need of business and are pushing to get it. Some of them are reported to have business ahead, but this does not seem to have a stiffening influence on prices. They are said to have bought much more yarn in the gray than they have been able to sell mercerized.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 —19 1-2
12s	20 —
14s	20 1-2—
16s	21 —
20s	21 —21 1-2
26s	23 —
36s	25 —25 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 1-2—
10s	19 —19 1-2
12s	20 —
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 —20 1-2
20s	21 3-4-22
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 1-2—
30s	25 —25 1-2
40s	32 —33
50s	43 —
60s	52 —53

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4 slack	20 1-2—
9-4 slack	19 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	18 —18 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —
12s	20 1-2-21
14s	21 —21 1-2
16s	21 —21 1-2
20s	21 —21 1-2
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	24 —
30s	25 —
40s	32 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 1-2—
16s	21 —21 1-2
20s	22 —22 1-2
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	25 1-2-26
40s	32 —33
50s	42 —43

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20 —
10s	20 1-2-21
12s	21 —21 1-2
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	22 —22 1-2
18s	22 1-2-23
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	25 —26
20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2—
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	27 1-2-28
36s	34 —
40s	36 —37
50s	44 —45
60s	49 —50

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2—
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	27 1-2-28
36s	34 —
40s	36 —37
50s	44 —45
60s	49 —50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —
24s	30 —30 1-2
30s	34 —
40s	39 —40
50s	45 —46
60s	53 —55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 1-2—
24s	31 —
30s	34 —35
40s	39 —41
50s	45 —48
60s	55 —57
70s	63 —66
80s	70 —74

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com.	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	6	80
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf.		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		
Arlington	141	
Avon		
Brown, common	115	
Cabarrus	150	
Cannon	151	
Chadwick-Hoskins	85	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf.	101	
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	
Efrd	115	126
Erwin, common	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	101	105
Gray	121	
Florence	124	
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Highland Park	186	155
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	125	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	101	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf.		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100&int
Parker, pf.	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills	92½	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common	100	
Oconee Mills, pf.	100	& in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf.	100	& in.
Parker Mills, pf.	50	56
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo, 1st pf.	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf.	40	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf.	100	
Watts Mill, S. C.	106	
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

O. F. Veal is now overseer of carding at Pelham, Ga.

B. L. Ledwell has resigned as superintendent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co.

Geo. G. Simpson, secretary of the Great Falls Mill, Rockingham, N. C., spent last Sunday in Charlotte.

F. J. Clark, superintendent of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased a Ford touring car.

D. M. Smith has accepted a position with the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

B. R. Dickson, of Greenville, S. C. has accepted position of overseer of carding at Reedy River, S. C.

W. O. Buchillon has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

James Orr has resigned as loom fixer at Simpsonville Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.

J. P. McCraw has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

J. E. Merchant, of Hartsville, S. C., has been visiting at Newberry S. C.

Tom Reynolds is now overseer of carding at the Roanoke (Va.) Twine Mills.

W. Shepard Nicholson has accepted the position of Supt. of the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C.

J. W. Copeland of Selma, Ala., has accepted a position with the Poptex Mills, Post City, Texas.

Tom Nichols is now second hand in carding at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

L. L. Brown of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position with the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

H. R. Riddle, of Brandon Mills Greenville, S. C., has accepted position of overseer of spinning at Reedy River, S. C.

H. E. Simpson has resigned as overseer of spinning at Simpsonville Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C., to go in other business.

P. W. Pollard, of Greenville, S. C. has accepted position of overseer of spinning at Simpsonville Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.

M. P. Owens, second hand in weave room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased a lot on West End Avenue in that city.

W. E. Smith, second hand in spinning at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has purchased a home on Tribble street in that city.

M. C. Ewing has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Peck Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

C. A. Walters, of the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a picker room section at the Highland Park Mills No. 3, North Charlotte, N. C.

F. L. Lacy of May Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C.

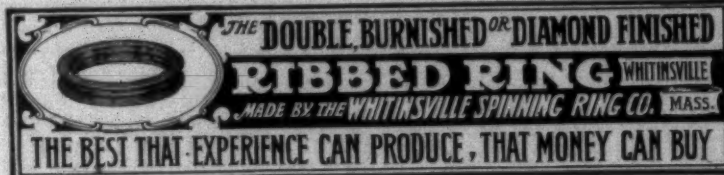
HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES



Social Brushes Made to Order

All Kinds of Brushes Repaired

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.



Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-President
HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Responsible Concern of Good Reputation

OVERHAULERS, REPAIRERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT

"MONARCH" Oak Belt

SOMETIMES a low priced belt is a GOOD BUY.
SOMETIMES the most COSTLY belt there is is vastly the cheapest when measured by the COST PER HORSE POWER OF TRANSMISSION.
YOUR appreciation of what you get from us will depend on whether you are buying pounds of belting or UNITS OF FACTORY EFFICIENCY.
Send for Booklet.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branches: New York Philadelphia Chicago



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

T. C. Snipes of Whitmire, S. C., is now overseer of No. 2 weave room at Pelzer, S. C.

W. C. Austin, cloth room overseer at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills is out again after an illness of two weeks.

J. B. Bell has been transferred from head loom fixer at No. 4 mill Pelzer, to second hand in weaving at No. 2 mill of the same company.

W. A. Long has resigned as supt. of the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C., to accept a similar position at Lenoir City, Tenn.

Wearn of the Howard and Bulrough Machine Co. has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.

B. C. Cranford, of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

L. O. Gosnell, of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills has been called to Greenville, S. C., on account of the illness of his mother.

Stretch of Goods.

(Continued from Page 8.)

would result in less goods appearing in the various houses on the street selling mill ends, shorts and remnants. Quite often some of the remnants offered are the stretch on goods which might have belonged to others.—Daily Trade Record.

Assault With Iron Rod.

Gary Henderson, without provocation, it is said, walked up to L. L. Belleu in the Glen-Lowery Mill, Whitmire, S. C., Saturday afternoon and struck him in the head with a very heavy large iron rod.

Belleu struck the floor and many thought he was dead. A physician was quickly on the scene and attended to him until he could be brought to Magdalene Hospital in Chester. He is in a very serious condition.

Doffer Boys Prank May Prove Serious; Lad Expected to Die.

Shelby, N. C., May 13.—As a result of a foolish prank of some doffer boys in the Melville Cotton Mill, of Cherryville, last Thursday evening, Connelly Robinson, a 14-year-old boy of that place, is at the point of death in the Shelby hospital.

While at his work and leaning over his doff box, a 16-year-old boy, who was leader of the crowd, took down the hose of a 140-pound compressed air tank and turned it on the seat of the boy's pants, knocking him down instantly.

Not knowing the boy was hurt, he continued to hold the hose on him until the boy said "he wanted to see his mother before he died."

Men were quickly summoned and when he was taken home he was found to be in a critical condition. He was brought to the hospital here Friday and the operation performed on him lasted nearly three hours, it requiring over seventy-five stitches to sew up his intestines.

It is not known yet whether the boy will recover.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

For Sale.

300 H. P. Lane & Bodley Corliss Engine, 16-in. rope drive fly wheel right hand. Good condition. Write

Ensign Cotton Mills,
Forsyth, Ga.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill on either yarn. Age 47. Married. Now employed as superintendent of large mill but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 345.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 346.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years shop and repair experience. 4 years cotton mill mas-

ter mechanic. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 348.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 349.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am especially experienced on colored goods and finishing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 350.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as both overseer and superintendent and am well educated. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 351.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill on long or short chain or raw stock. Married. Strictly sober. Been with present company 15 years. Superintendent 9 years. Reason for change, better salary. Can change on 30 days' notice. Good references. Address No. 352.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 353.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 354.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or of spinning and twisting. 18 years experience. 8 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Married. Age 33. Best of references. Address No. 355.

WANT position as superintendent dyeing. Would take position of overseer of large weave room at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Address No. 356.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. 18 years experience. Good manager. Hustler for quantity and quality at low cost. Married. Sober. Best of references. Address No. 357.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am

QUALITY vs. PRICE In Picker Sticks

The IVEY BRAND Sticks Save Money in their durability—Save the Time of the Loom Fixer—Save the Stopping of the Loom to put in another—Save Making Flaws in the Cloth by Breakage. Every Stick Selected and Branded. Write us for prices.

IVEY'S WOODEN LUG STRAP—CHEAPER AND BETTER

IVEY MFG. CO., - Hickory, N. C.

expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 358.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and as superintendent. Address No. 359.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 360.

WANT position as carder in large mill at not less than \$3.50. Have run present job 18 months and can give present employers as reference. Can change on short notice. Address No. 361.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and am now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 362.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Good references from present employer. Address No. 363.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am expert machinist and have had long experience as master mechanic. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 364.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00. Am now running a room and giving good satisfaction. Experienced on Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 365.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good references. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 366.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00. Now employed and have long experience. Good references. Address No. 367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods in successful mills. Can furnish good references. Address No. 368.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 369.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Fully competent and well recommended by present and past employers. Married. Age 40. Temperate habits. Experience extends over 20 years. Address No. 370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 371.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 372.

WANT position as overseer carding. I am 38 years old, married, strictly sober, and good manager of help. Hustler after quantity and quality, and keep eye on the cost. Can give references. Address No. 373.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Extra on Draper looms. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 374.

WANT position as carder at not less than \$2.50 per day. Now employed but want larger job. 8 years experience as 2nd hand and overseer. Good references. Address No. 375.

WANT position as overseer of carding in 5,000 or 10,000 spindle mill. Would accept second in large mill. Now employed, and can furnish good references. Address No. 376.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill or carder in a large mill. Am now overseer of one of the largest card rooms in the South. Can give A1 references. Married. Have held present job for six years. Address No. 377.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction, but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 379.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 380.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck, drills, chambrays, dobby weavers, etc. First class references. Sober and reliable. Now employed. Address No. 381.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Have had long experience. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can change on a week's notice. Address No. 382.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, denn warping and reeling, or overseer of spinning, carding or twisting in large mill. Now employed. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 383.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill. The middle or Southern States preferred but will go anywhere. Can furnish good references. Address No. 384.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3 per day. Can give good references and can change on six days' notice. Address No. 385.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 386.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish large mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 387.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 388.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 10 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good reason for wishing to

change. Good references. Address No. 389.

experience on yarns from 5's to 80's. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Best of references furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 390.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 391.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 44 years experience on check and plain work on Crompton & Knowles and Draper looms. Have only changed once in ten years. Now employed. Address No. 393.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 394.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 22 years experience in weaving and slashing. Have a good job but don't like location. Prefer Draper room. Good references. Address No. 395.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but wish to change on account of unhealthy location. Good references. No. 396.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam and electric power plants. Good references. Address No. 397.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give satisfaction. Strictly sober. Have fine references. Address No. 398.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position of second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 399.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 400.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 401.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 28. References furnished if desired. Address No. 402.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20

A 200 Acre Site for a Textile Plant

Parties in a progressive South Carolina town offer to donate 100 to 200 acres of land, bordering the Southern Railway, to a textile manufacturer who will build and operate a plant in their town.

This town is the center of a prosperous cotton growing locality with several mills in nearby cities doing a successful business.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY gives excellent passenger and freight service.

The location is one of the most healthful sections of the state, being in what is known as the Ridge country.

Good churches, schools, banks, and other conveniences make this an attractive location for employees and their families.

Full particulars obtained by referring to File No. 45,008 and writing:

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room 129

WASHINGTON, D. C.

years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 403.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 404.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can assure best results as to production, quality, cost, etc. Address No. 405.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 406.

WANT position of superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 408.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled one position as carder and spinner five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 409.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods in N. C. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 410.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.

AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.

Weights of Cotton Bales.

New Orleans, May 6.—Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange has issued a statement of the weights of 10,144,698 bales of cotton handled at outport and across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers overland by American manufacturers outside of the cotton belt during the months of September to April, inclusive, showing an average per bale of 524.94 pounds against 518.54 for the same period last year.

Detailed averages are:

Texas ports 538.24, against 528.04 last year; Louisiana ports 526.15 against 525.89; Alabama ports 532.50, against 528.57; Georgia ports 506.27, against 510.19; South Carolina ports 497, against 497; North Carolina ports 490, against 490; Tennessee, etc., 524.37, against 524.36.

The Uses of the Bass Drum.

"You don't make very good music with that instrument," said a bystander to the man with the bass drum, as the band ceased to play.

"No," admitted the pounder of the drum, "I know I don't; but I drown a heap of bad music"—Ex.

Cloth Testing.

Evidently 'Liza Jane was a very useful person. She and the old woman came into a store and the old woman began examining some pieces of cheap calico. She pulled at one piece first this way, then that, wetting it and rubbing it with her fingers to try if the colors were fast, says The Youth's Companion. But she seemed not entirely satisfied. At last she cut off a piece with a pair of scissors and handed it to 'Liza Jane.

"Here, 'Liza Jane," she said, "you chew that, and see if it runs."

And 'Liza Jane raised it to her mouth and solemnly went to work

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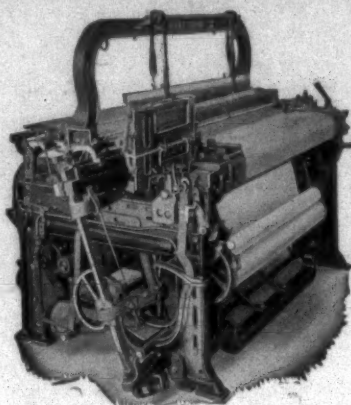
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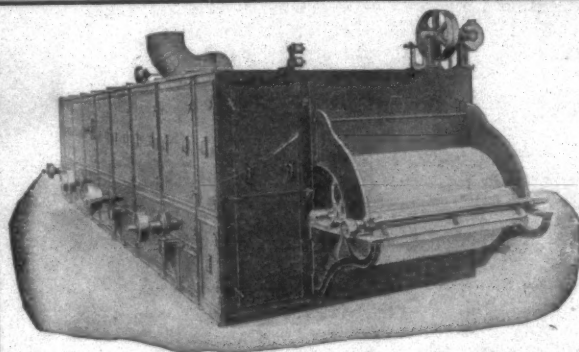
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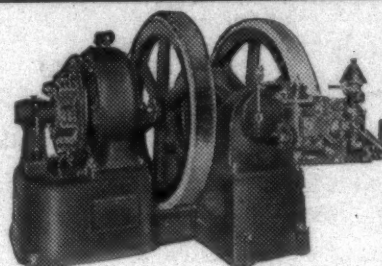
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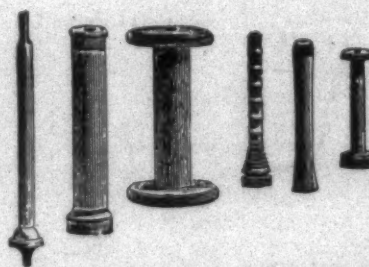
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